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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Philippines.

pine Islands to the United States, as it called upon the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy to capture them at the beginning of the war.

The instrument selected for the latter duty was George Dewey. The American Peace Commissioners have to complete DEWEY'S triumph.

DEWEY'S orders were to "capture or destroy the Spanish fleet." The Peace Commission's orders, to be given in Washington on Thursday, perhaps, should be: "Hold the Philippines."

Crete.

In turning their arms against the British troops and taking the lives and destroying the property of foreign subjects at Candia, the Cretan Mussulmans have rung the knell of Turkish rule in Crete. The passive attitude of the Turkish troops during the disorders that prevailed last week was of itself sufficient evidence of complicity on the part of the Turkish officials with the rioters, if the possession of arms by the latter had not already established it. The responsibility, however, for what has occurred does not lie entirely at the door of the Turkish local officials. DJEVAD Pacha, the military commander in Crete, is a trusted and confidential servant of the Sultan, and would act only in the spirit of the instructions he received. As the special envoy of the Sultan in Crete after the withdrawal of MAHMOUD DJELLALEDDIN Pacha, the promoter of the troubles of 1889. DJEVAD became thoroughly acquainted with the situation there, and his nomination to the Grand Vizierat soon after his return to Constantinople proved the esteem in which the Sultan held him. His return to Crete early in the present troubles was a further proof of the confidence of the Sultan, and affords strong grounds for the presumption that what has been permitted by DJEVAD has not been without the approval of his master. The full responsibility for the recent events at Candia is therefore to be laid at the door of the palace at Constantinople.

If the report that the places of the Turkish garrisons about to be recalled or expelled from Crete are to be taken by British and Italian troops be true, an entirely new situation will be created in the aspect of affairs in the island. At present the foreign military forces occupying their allotted zones are composed of about equal numbers of British, Russian, French, and Italian troops of various arms. Should, however, the numbers of the British and Italians be brought up to that of the Turks it is proposed they should displace, there would be a preponderance of many thousands of the two former over the French and Russians. Unless the increase be made with the consent of the Russlan and French Governments we may expect to hear, therefore, that friction has arisen between the two groups of powers in occupation of Crete, the Anglo-Italian and the Russo French, who were left face to face by the

What is remarkable about the present position in Crete is that the Anglo-Italian occupation of that island and certain parts in Greece which was projected in 1886 is now about to be partially accomplished, so far as Crete is concerned. If carried into effect it means not only the end of Turkish rule, but of the dream of Cretan independence also; and it may well be that unless all the European powers come to a decision to neutralize Crete, it will prove the bone of contention over which the long-expected quarrel among them will break out. But the neutralization of Crete is not one of the probabilities of the hour. Suda Bay presents too great a temptation to the naval powers in the Mediterranean for any of them to voluntarily place it beyond their reach in case of war.

withdrawal of the Austro-German group.

The Iowa and the Oregon.

Another great test, or perhaps we ought rather to say another Illustration, of the capacity of battleships for long-distance steaming will soon be furnished in the voyage of the Oregon and the Iowa from New York to Hawaii. The former has her reputation in this respect already made, and accordingly can do nothing more than confirm it. She could not well expect to accomplish more than to repeat her wonderful record on the run from San Francisco to Florida of 'not a bolt started" and engines in perfect order. But her companion vessel has longdistance laurels still to gather, and we shall expect to find her fully equal to the task, for she is in fact our only "seqgoing" battleship.

While the new run starts far north of Key West, and is to end far out in the Pacific, yet we have to remember that Honolulu is in a much lower latitude than San Francisco. Indeed, taking into account the possible need of ordering the two vessels from Punta Arenas to Manila, there are obvious advantages in sending them directly to Hawaii, as is now proposed, instead of first to Mare Island, as it was originally reported and perhaps intended. Engineer OFFLEY's figures of the Oregon's great voyage make it begin at Bremerton, where she had been docked, and from which the distance to San Francisco is 827.7 nautical miles. From San Francisco to Callao she made her longest unbroken run, 4,076.5 knots. From Callao to Port Tamar, according to the same authority, is 2,529.9 knots; from Port Tamar to Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, 132; from Punta Arenas to Rio de Janeiro, 2247.7; from Rio to Bahia, 700; from Bahia to Barbadoes, 2,229; from Barbadoes to Jupiter, 1,683.9; finally, from Jupiter to Key West, 280.

That makes up the great total of 14,706.7 knots; but the voyage is popularly considered, and probably will generally be spoken of when recounted in history, as beginning

knots. Still, our despatch from Washington, announcing the new voyage, that the distance from New York to Honolulu by way of the Straits of Magellan is 13,188 knots," would leave the Oregon's first run still the longer, even deducting its final stage from Jupiter to Key West, But in the coming voyage the longest continuous run, that from Punta Arenas to DAILY, per Year...... 6 00 Honolulu, will be far longer than the longest that the Oregon undertook. However, as four colliers, it is understood, are to go DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 00 with the two ships, there will be no fear of DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... 70

failure of fuel at any part of the voyage. The Oregon, it will be remembered, had no collier with her. Presumably no effort at all will be made by the Iowa and Oregon to achieve great speed records, even were no colliers taken along, because there is no necessity for haste like that imposed on the Orepublication with to have rejected articles returned, they gon in her run. They will presumably go at an economical speed, and this is generally considered to be about ten knots. The Oregon never got quite as low as that in any of the stages Wisdom to-day calls upon the President of her voyage just enumerated, although to provide for the transfer of the Philip- she got nearly down to it, 10.08 knots, according to Engineer OFFLEY's figures, in going from Sandy Point to Rio. But the long stretch from San Francisco to Callao

showed an average of 10.99 knots, and from Callao to Port Tamar of nearly 12, while the short run from Port Tamar to Sandy Point is credited with 14.55 knots. From Bahia to Barbadoes 11.55 was made, and from Barbadoes to Jupiter 11.86. But in the reckonings here cited the time when fairly under way was alone taken, that of entering and leaving port being

While there may be no efforts in the new cruise to beat the old record of the Oregon, yet interesting and important results will be noted, such, for example, as the number of knots run per ton of coal burned, besides various comparisons between the two vessels themselves. That the prestige of our navy among foreign observers will be further increased we may confidently expect, while the main point for us will be the increase of our naval force in the Pacific. It will be the first time that any ship of the size and force of the Iowa or the Oregon has ever visited Hawaii or that part of the ocean.

Obedience the Soldier's Duty.

The case of the Arkansas regiments is a striking illustration of the difficulties the Government encounters in arranging for the future service to be rendered by its volunteer troops. Secretary ALGER requested Governor Jones to designate one of the two regiments of his State for muster out, the other to be kept in service. After much parley the Governor selected the First. but found that "both regiments are violently opposed to the duty which is expected of them," and, accordingly, insisted that the Second should also be mustered out. In other States, and, in fact, all over the country, there are efforts to have certain regiments mustered out, varied, possibly, by efforts to have certain other regiments retained for specified and presumably agreeable duties. It should hardly be necessary to remind

all volunteers now in the United States service that to obey orders is a soldier's first duty. Undoubtedly in some cases commissioned officers, being satisfied with their pay, so much higher than that of the men, and with the comparatively easy duty now in prospect, and especially desiring to lengthen out their records of time passed in the United States military service. are urgent to have their regiments retained. when the men in the ranks are anxious to be discharged. We may admit, too, that the Government's methods in mustering out may have been trying, furloughs of excessive length, sometimes amounting to sixty days, being interposed before troops selected for discharge could gain absolute freedom for resuming private life. Not only does the heavy cost go on of maintaining fulness is ended, but scattered among their homes the men are freed from the restraints as to dlet and other rules of health which | than five hundred people surrounded the the service imposes, and yet the Government remains responsible for them. But on the other hand there have been still greater objections, it would appear, to keeping them in the national camps, judging from the telegram which that veteran soldier. Gen. GRAHAM, in charge of Camp Meade, sent to the War Department a few days ago: "The presence in this camp of regiments which have been ordered mustered out of service is exercising a demoralizing influence." He asked that such regiments should at least be sent away at once to their State camps, for the sake of the troops that were to remain longer in the United States service.

But admitting all this, the great duty of the volunteer troops to-day is to obey orders. and to show a loyal willingness to do any duty that may be exacted of them. This is the very essence of good soldiership, and it seems to us that the present is a very critical time in settling the question how far our citizen soldiers can be relied upon under all circumstances. We recognize fully that many of those who enlisted under the President's first call were accustomed to a different form of soldiering from that which has since been exacted of them. They chose their own officers; often decided by popular vote whether to go here or there; treated their companies and regiments, to a large extent, as social organizations; often controlled those organizations by the method of the town meeting or the caucus; and when they had an annual week of field duty to perform performed it in a well-appointed camp, like the one at Peekskill, for example, with an abundance of toothsome food, fine lodgings and other comfortable conditions. It can be understood that such troops, while willing to undergo anything so long as fighting for the country was in prospect, should chafe at hardships now, and desire to get back to the occupations, the opportunities and the pleasant surroundings which they had cheerfully renounced for the country's sake at the President's call.

But a little reflection should teach them that the path of duty is exactly as clear for them now, even if it promises little glory, as it was for those of their number who nobly kept up the prestige of American volunteers on the battlefields of Santiago, Porto Rico and the Philippines. We are nearly out of the woods, but we are not wholly out. We expect peace, but it is not yet absolutely assured to us. Whether the Government is or is not retaining a needlessly large volunteer force is not for the individual soldier to determine.

He is to stand fast and do his duty. Nor is it for regiments to make their loyal obedience to the Government depend on whether they are "satisfied with the kind of when recounted in history, as beginning of duty to which they will be assigned." brought about the war, his speech about it at San Frincisco, and the deduction of the They will give etter assurance to the countries of great interest to him. As

run from Bremerton would give 13,879 try of the value of its citizen soldiers, and a specimen of his painstaking accuracy of will hereafter think over their own brief war assertion, we quote the following, cheap: records with more pride, if they remain faithful, uncomplaining, resolute, and soldierlike to the end.

The New York Populists.

Whatever action the Democrats will take, or refrain from taking, on the question of free and unlimited sliver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, when their delegates assemble in Syracuse on the 28th inst., there will be one State Convention in the Saline City which will be heard from on this theme in no uncertain and probably in no brief manner. The State Populist Convention has been called to meet in Syracuse on Thursday next, the 15th inst., "to nominate a full State ticket," The invitation emanates from LAWRENCE J. McPARLIN as Chairman of the State Committee of the Populist party of New York and, assuredly, there has been no one more assiduous in holding up by the heels outside third party political movements in New York for twenty years or more than the industrial reformer of Lockport.

The Populist party was organized in Omaha in 1892 and in that year polled 18,000 votes in New York State. In 1893 polled 17,000, in 1894 11,000, and in 1895 6,900, the public not showing much interest in its affairs-in New York. Then, in 1896, the Populist party found a National Convention of the Democratic party taking up its plans and projects, adopting its principles, absorbing its members and uniting with it on candidates in New York. This access of good fortune, however, did not disconcert the old-line Populists, of whom McParlin was one, and thus to save the organization from extinction as one of the "parties" authorized by law to nominate candidates by polling 10,000 votes at a State election, the New York Populists nominated McParlin for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he polled 8,300 votes. This was less than the number required under section 56 of the Election Code, and the Populist party. therefore, went out of official existence as such after 1896 and had no ticket in the field in New York last year.

The Populists this year, if they nominate a "full ticket," as they declare they will on Thursday, must get it to the polls by petition; and who is there better qualified to call the roll of Populist membership than McPablin, the last of the Mohicans, a candidate on the first Populist ticket in this State in 1892 and the last in 1896?

Pink Evening in Seattle.

It was a great night for Seattle when the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis came marching home behind his auroral whiskers. In fact, it appears from the sympathetic description given by our esteemed contemporary, the Seattle Times, that the return of PINK was about the greatest event that ever occurred; and as the organizer of the show the Times ought to know. This authority pays reverent tribute to PINK's "transcendency of genius and a splendid record as one of the representatives of the State's interests in the councils of the nation. Thus there is presented just the elements," says the Times, with a fervor in which syntax melts, "that will urge a graceful constituency to show a proper appreciation of the deserts that are due to merit so nobly earned."

By way of guiding the grateful constituency and at the same time giving the transcendent genius a chance to unpack some of the wisdom garnered in his travels, the Times hired a hall. It also invited Mr. LEWIS's friends to meet at a hotel and escort the hero to the hall. The response was cordial. Not only men " began gathering," but "hundreds of the fair sex accompanied their husbands and brothers to the hotel that the people of the State and nation might know the popularity that James HAMILTON LEWIS enjoys among his neighbors." Naturally "the enthusiasm among the members of the Fusion party was in-

describable." with a second sunset. At last the pink whiskers had arrived. A vast crowd of more carriage and inspected them. Amid joyous multitudes and the music of WAGNER'S Regimental Band the pink statesman came home, "bearing the laurels of national achieve ments, nobly and grandly won." And "the man or newspaper or corporation who says that James Hamilton Lewis does not occupy a place in the affections of the Queen City of the West, or who tries to belittle him or his splendid talents," is unworthy of the name of Fusionist. Even the elements smiled on PINK :

"The Times and its friends were materially sisted by that kind Providence that never fails to cast its favors on those who are interested in further ing any great and good work. The Times and its friends could do and did do to the limit of human possibilities, but they could not influence the

This seems a little strange. If the precipitation of pink whiskers and pink oratory will not precipitate rain, what will? But now the great man is seen by the audience, whose numbers no man could guess," and hoarse notes and crescendos, base, tenor, high C's, and every sound that belongs to the scale melted into a volume of sound." Mr. LEWIS, "with bared head and pale features, received such an ovation as well nigh overcame him." Hear the chronicler

" As the man of small stature and avoirdupois, but of roice and fame co-extensive with every part of this vast country, came prominently into view of every pair of eyes in that vast audience, applause, spontaneous and more overpowering, broke forth and could scarcely be stilled. It was an effort for Congressman Lewis to quietly seat himself under such unusual circumstances, but he did, and then, by a gentle wave of his hands towards the wildly applauding audience, Col. BLETHEN succeeded in getting quiet Those outstretched hands seemed to echo back, 'Peace, be still,' but the occasion was an inning for the audience and they fairly shouted themselves out of breath before subsiding."

The Hon. ORANGE JACOBS, Chairman, said that he had "known our honored friend since he first came to Seattle a beardless, friendless boy, but with the distinguished modesty and address that has been his chief characteristic through life." We cannot imagine our honored friend as beardless, but we believe that he was just as modest when a boy as he is now. Mr. Jacons thus certified to the innate loveliness of his friend's demeanor:

" as a laborer on the water front off-bearing th slabs from sawpit to furnace, he threw them into the

fire with the same graceful bow." With no less grace does he now toss plutocrats into the furnace of his oratory. And now he began, doubtfully at first, for "his ovation would certainly be a great credit to the greatest of heroes or the greatest of statesmen." In spite of his "natural-born dignity, natural oratory, and natural accomplishments, of grace and poise and beautiful simile," his introduction was "somewhat slow," but he was soon firing one hundred words a minute. As he is positive that he

"Col. Rocerver left the navy because he was one man who could not be a party to such infamy as characterised the awarding of contracts for army and navy account, and he left the navy in disguet." Inevitably the white light of truth is lost in the glow of Ham's whiskers.

Some earnest thinkers of the Populist sect have feared that the Hon, JERRY SIMPSON was becoming too conservative. This pretty passage from a speech which he made on Labor

Day shows that his furnaces are as hot as ever: "The Government as it is administered by the party in power is a stench in the nestrils of every decent man, and if the American people knew the true workings of the Administration at Washington they would raise an army and drive them into the

Same old JERRY!

The platform of the Oneida Democrats reaffirms allegiance to Democratic principles as enunciated from the time of JEFFERson." The Onelda Democrafs have a wondrous capacity for principles and allegiance, but these generalities are not calculated to soothe the genuine Bryanites Who was Jeyrenson BRYAN is the boy for their money.

The Massachusetts Reform Club has generously contributed \$100 for the purpose of refuting and confounding imperialism. The money might have been put to a better use by spending it in promoting, by advertisement nd other legitimate means, the candidacy of the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD for the post of Grand Snark of the Universe. Still, he is a very good Jabberwock.

Governor BLACK will stand to the end for re-nomination, and will go to the convention with a feeling determined to win.—Schenectady Daily Union. There have been numerous cases before Governor Black's of powerful officials renomi-

udgment, and carrying both man and party to

misfortune in consequence.

HORSE KNEW YELLOW STRIPES.

submitted to the Cavalryman's Mount, but Kicked When the White Stripes Approached. From the St. Paul Dispatch.

A horse recognizes the master in the man quicker, if anything, than the man feels himself master of the horse. You will see it dozens of times if you will take the trouble to look Any cavalry officer will vouch for the truth of the statement that a horse is impressed by the individuality of a man as easily as one human being is impressed by the individuality of another. Only horses cannot talk, sad to say, for if they could how much better and more interesting companions they would be than some people we all could mention.

The other day Quartermaster Coe tried to

people we all could mention.

The other day Quartermaster Coe tried to mount his brand new horse, and had some difficulty in doing so, because of the restless and nervous temperament of the animal. Then along came Lieut. Howard of the Third United States Cavalry. The Lieutenant looked interested when he saw the horse, for what interested a cavalryman more than a fine equine?

"I am having a hard time trying to teach this horse to stand still when I mount," remarked the new infantry Lieutenant to the akilled cavalry Lieutenant.

"Let's see you try it," replied Lieut. Howard of the cavalry.

Then Lieut. Coe lifted a ponderous nether limb and stuck his toes out toward the stirrup. The horse stepped aside. The Lieutenant tried again, but the horse continued a very pretty military side step until he had completed the full are of a circle. The jovial Quartermaster was a long time in getting into the saddle, and after he finally landed the horse was off at a cip.

"Hum." said Lieut. Howard. "Good horse, but wants training. Let me try him a minute, will you?"

The cavalryman walked up to the horse and before touching him stood a few minutes quietly at his side. The horse looked interested, and peeked around in something like surprise. Then the Lieutenant lifted his foot and directed it toward the stirrup. The horse moved quiekly aside, but the Lieutenant was quicker. His foot reached the stirrup and stuck there. With a nervous jump the animal resumed his side stepping. Lieut. Howard, however, stuck like a barnacle, with one hand on the pommel and the other on the bride. In this manner the horse completed the circle several times, the Lieutenant with one hand on the pommel and the other in the stirrup. Finding he could not shake the officer off, the horse finally stood still. Then Lieut. Howard lightly mounted, dismounted and then mounted again, continuing the operation a dozen times without stopping. The horse stood as still as a statue. The whole science of it was that the horse understood thoroughly that the man with

ard.
The horse resumed its old tactics with the Quartermaster, and would not change for a long time. The only trouble was that Lieut. had started wrongly and did not impress he horse at the very outset. The animal horoughly remembered Lieut. Howard the day liter, and was wholly submissive to the latter's juict and unspoken determination.

"Of course a horse thinks," he said.

Feeding an Enemy.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: One nundred thousand tons of steel plates are being shipped by the Illinois Steel Company ia Montreal to shipbuilders in Ireland. It is a serious fact affecting distribution which deserves the serious consideration not only of those interested in promoting the commerce of New York, but of those who are intrusted with legislation, administration, and negotia-tion at Washington or elsewhere. A continuation of the conditions which make

it possible to divert such traffic from Chicago to an alien port and flag will indicate criminal negligence upon the part of those who administer our public affairs. Under the bonding privileges as at present

Under the bonding privileges as at present enjoyed. Canadian railways are enabled to maintain a first-class traffle service which they could not afford to maintain if they were not permitted to carry, without giving any consideration therefor, interstate traffle which they have not expended one farthing to create, promote, or develop, and they are therefore enabled to divert traffle of the magnitude and character of that under discussion from New York to Montreal for shipment to Europe.

The supremacy of New York as the chief receiving and distributing port of this continent chiefly depends upon the ability to load here vessels at all times inward and outward bound. There is no plain, unvarnished common sense in subsidizing lines of fast steam-hips of high character upon the Atlante and Pacific under the American flag if at the same time we practically subsidize to the extent of \$25,000,000 annually in traffic earnings Canadian railways to divert our traffle to an allen port and flag, and to continue to do so is a criminal waste of public funds. ablic funds.

A man is a fool who pumps the water out of a leaking ship and then goes to sea witho plugging the holes through which the wat entered. Francis Wayland Glen.

Pulitzer's Slanders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The assertion made by the Werld's correspondent at Portsmouth and published under the heading of "Spanish Captives Dance for Joy," that among the Spanish sailors prisoners in the camp "there are 300 men taken from penal institutions to serve on Admiral Cervera's ships and who fear that when they get back to Spain they will be imprisoned again," &c., is an infamou

The Spanish prisoners who have served their country at least as valiantly as those of the American navy, because they fought against superior and everwhelming forces ought not to be classified as criminals before a country that has learned to re spect them although defeated and has acted so kindand nobly with those who formerly were its EMILIO M. CASTILLO. enemies. President Spanish Benevolent Society.

The Philippines.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: To leave Spain so much as a foothold in the islands means to foster foreign intrigue and embroil us in endless troubles with powers who are far better equipped than we are for diplomatic action; it is to forsake ten millions of despairing souls to whom we have shown a momentary signal of relief; it is to prove recreant to our own New York, Sept. 12.

Careless Elevator Bunners.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : There is so much carelessness among the elevator runners in various tall office buildings that I am surprised that so few persons are injured. But many, I am sure, have their nervous systems shocked by the rechleseness of the men in charge of the care, and no doubt heart trouble of some sort is the rurult. Fank Bow.

Sergt, Bonanginga Tells What He Saw and St. Louis, Sept. 12.-Sergt. Bonanzinga, nember of the balloon staff of the Fifth Army Corps, left this city this morning for Tampa, whence he will sail to Porto Rico to join his command. He has been on leave of absence since the battle of Santiago. He was in the military balloon, and was the only one hurt when it fell riddled by the Spanish. He said this morning:

"Our ascent was made just before daylight, Major Maxfield, a telegraph operator, and myself were the only persons in the car. We went up about 2,000 feet and were held in position by four cables. That height gave us an excellent view of the San Juan Hill forts and trenches. We could see troops moving cannon into position and hauling ammunition and the bringing up of infantry from the direction of Santiago. We made careful note of everything-the position of every fieldpiece, its approximate calibre, the number of troops our army needed to know. This was worked out on charts, and the general information was telegraphed below to the officers.

"We had been at work a couple of hours before the enemy discovered us. Then the sharpshooters began popping away from the treetops, but somehow they didn't hit us. Suddenly we noticed a commotion in a battery near a blockhouse. Their big guns were trained our way and a shell went screaming over the top of the balloon. They soon had the whole battery working and our position became decidedly uncomfortable.

"Shot and shell whizzed around us for hours. but did not hit us. Suddenly, about 5:30 P. M., the balloon jerked violently to one side and a cloud of silk tumbled about us. A shell had struck the gas bag, and we were sent whirling struck the gas bag, and we were sent whirling to the ground. I crashed into a treetop and lost consciousness. When I came to I was on a stretcher being borne to the hospital. Here it was found that two of my ribs had been broken and I was bruised from head to loot. As soon as I could trave! I was furloughed and came home to Springfield. New I am on my way to Porto Rico to rejoin my old command.

Sergeant Resara Bonanginga is an Italian. He saw service in Italy. France and England, but is now an intense American. nating themselves against their party's better

WILL KEEP LUZON, SURELY. On That Basis the Peace Commission Will

Begin Work in Paris.

Washington, Sept. 12.-Secretary of State Day, who returned to Washington this morning, told a Sun reporter this afternoon that the American members of the Spanish-American Peace Commission would meet at the State Department on Wednesday. Their purpose in coming here is to consult with President McKinley and among themselves as to the work before them and to receive the written instructions which have been prepared by the State Department under direction pared by the State Department under direction of the President and Secretary Day. The Commissioners and their clerical force will sail from New York for Europe on Saturday next. Mr. Day will tender his resignation as Secretary of State a day or two before he leaves Washington. He said this afternoon that he did not know when Col. Hay, his successor, would arrive in Washington beyond what the newspaper despatches tool him.

There is ample ground for the understanding

would arrive in Washington beyond what the newspaper despatches told him.

There is ample ground for the understanding that the President has decided that an insistence on the retention of the island of Luzon by the United States shall be the first move of the United States commissioners when they meet the Spanish representatives at Paris and begin the negotiation of a treaty of peace with this as a basis of procedure.

The sentiment of the question of the government of the Islands will be left largely to the future. It is said that the instructions to be given the Commissioners are by no means final, and that the conduct of the negotiations will be determined to a great extent as matters arise before the commission. Further instructions can then be sent by cable. It is conceded generally in official circles that the decision to insist on the retention of the entire Island of Luzon as the basis for further negotiations will be likely to result in the acquirement by the United States of the entire group to avoid complications with Furopean countries. Germany's intention appears to be to insist that the United States shall assume responsibility for the Philipipines as a whole, or else abandon them altogether with the retention of not more territory than is necessary to establish a coaling station. allogether with the retention of not more ter-ritory than is necessary to establish a coaling

fation.
All the diplomatic aspects of the problem

Attorney-General Griggs returned to town to-day, and Secretaries Long and Bliss have been summoned. The other members of the Cabinet are in the city. (the meeting the President will explain to his a visers the character of the instructions to be given the American Commissioners, and he will probably ask for suggestions that he can lay before the Commissioners when they meet him on Wednesday.

Novel Instruction in Maryland. From the Baltimore Sun.

From the Baltimore Sun.

John W. Gibson, principal of the public school at Fairbank. Tilghman's Island, one of the veteran teachers of Talbot county, teaches geography on a big object lesson scale.

He has laid off on about a quarter of an acre of the schoolyard a map of the world on Mercator's projection, showing the continents and islands, the oceans, seas, lakes and rivers, the mountains and valleys. The water for the waterways is mechanically conveyed from the overflow of a semi-artesian well nearly. The natural lay of the land gives the plane surface, the mountains are built up with oyster shells, gravel and earth, and sand from the river shore has been spread to show the deserts. shells, gravel and earth, and sand from the river shore has been spread to show the deserts. The work is done to a scale, Mr. Gibson being a surveyor and civil engineer. His pupils helped him enthusastically in the work. The various mineral and vegetable products of the different countries are assigned to the respective places. Mr. Gibson does not claim that the idea of a schoolyard map is original with him, but the work probably has never been done on so large a scale before, nor with such attention to accuracy of detail. There is large enough scope to show the progress of the naval side of the Spanish war; constructing warships of tin and the bark of the pine tree is not difficult; every country boy living on the salt water can whittle out a ship with his jackknife as easily as a factory can make a match, and when the daily newspapers come what a delight they take in changing the resistions of the squadens according to the sound. ake in changing the positions of the take in changing the rositions of the squad-rons, according as the news warrants it. This is both constructive and applied geography, and makes the maps and letterpress of the textbook much more interesting and more easy of comprehension. Principal Gibson's novel schoolyard attracts many visitors.

From the New London Day.

From the New London Day.

The celebrated gamecock Commodore Wainwright, after his great victories at Holletsville, Laredo, San Antonio and Caldweil, was sold in the cockpit on Gen. Perdeu's ranch in Burleson county, Tex. for \$1,000. Don San Diego Montenayo, a sportsman and chicken fancier of Monterey. Mexico, became the purchaser. The money was paid in gold, and while it was being counted out the victorious young rooster crowed lustily. His spurs were bloody from his recent victory and his feathers a little roffled, but otherwise he looked as fresh as the proverbial spring chicken.

During the successful campaign which the game young Commodore has just completed he was entered in twenty-seven mains and was entered in twenty-seven mains and was the victor in everyone. It is said that this bird has won more than \$5,000 for his owner during his short career. He has fought his last battle, for, according to the terms of the bill of sale which the vender gave to Señor Montemayo, the great bird is to be used as a breeder, the purchaser obligating himself never to fight the celebrated gamecock again.

This is believed to be the highest price every paid for a rooster in Texas, but the price would not be regarded as startling in old Mexico, where victorious roosters have often been exchanged for herds of cattle, ranches and silver mines. Atahualpa was the original pet name of this wonderful bird.

Roosevelt in a "Round-Up." From the Chicago Record. Roosevelt had two ranches in the Bad Lands

Roosevelt had two ranches in the Bad Lands, where he came every year when his affairs in the field of business and politics would permit. He came, as he told his men, to be one of them. He was treated on the ranch as any other ranch hand. One of his first experiences on the ranges was on a round-up as a cowboy. He fared there just as the other men fared who were drawing \$55 a month. He had his "string" of horses with the round-up and performed the same duties as did the cowboys. In the morning he was called with the other men—as a usual thing at 3 o'clock—made his way to the rope corral into which the large band of horses were driven. roped the animal which he desired to ride for the day, saddled it, and after a hanty breakfast started on a long morning's ride. Nor was he favored in the matter of horses. He took the same kind of animals as did the rest of the men—the majority of them half-broken broneos, more inclined to bucking than to passive servitude. Not infrequently he was tumbled over the head of a victous mustang, whose bucking abilities overmatched hoosewers recipied to the discouragements of cow punching were not permanent and he was no sooner thrown off than he was the again ready for another trial.

FIVE DECLINE TO INVESTIGATE. Difficult to Fill the Commission to Report on Army Methods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- Five of the nine men asked by President McKinley to accept membership on the proposed commission to investigate the administration of the War Depart ment in the war have declined to serve. They are Gen. Schoffeld, Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Senator Manderson, Col. Lamont and Gen. Gordon. Gen. Schofield, Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Manderson asked for more time to consider the President's tender. No surprise was caused when the first two responded that they would be unable to accept, but it was both surprising and disappointing to the President that Gen. Manderson sent a negative answer. Gen. Dodge, Col. Sexton and Dr. Gilman are the three who are said to have promised positively to serve. Dr. Keen, who is in Europe, has not

yet responded. The President has determined that the investigation shall take place, and while he is discouraged over the refusal of more than half about the blockhouses, and, in fact, everything | the men asked originally to conduct it. he will continue his efforts to secure commission composed of men of prominence and standing. All the persons who are familiar with those efforts have been requested not to furnish information to the press as to declinations. The President believes that if the newspapers publish from day to day the names of those who are asked to serve and decline, other men, as a matter of pride, will refuse to assist him, although their inclinations might be to take places on the commission. The names of the Commissioners, therefore, will not be made public until the body has been completed.

It is the desire of the Administration to have at least seven members compose the commisare familiar with those efforts have been

It is the desire of the Administration to have at least seven members compose the commission, but if that number of suitable men cannot be secured the investigation will be conducted by five.

It is known that the President has asked William C. Endicott of Massachusetts, who was Secretary of War during Cleveland's first Administration, to serve on the commission. The names of Charles Denby, formerly Minister to China, and Matt W. Ransom, ex-Senator and ex-Minister to Mexico, are being considered by the President in connection with his efforts to form the commission, but they have not yet been invited to accept membership on it. Col. Denby was here to-day. He came straight across the continent, after landing in San Francisco, to give the benefit of his views on the Philippines question to the President.

MISS BARTON AT SANTIAGO.

Credit Given Her for Helping to Bring About the Spanish Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-Miss Clara Barton head of the American Red Cross Society, has returned to her home near Washington. She eached here to-day accompanied by Dr. Winfield Egan, chief surgeon of the Red Cross; Gen. Von Schell, a member of the Belgian Red Cross: Dr. Gill, J. A. McDowell, Miss Lucy Graves and Miss Annie Fowler of Illinois, who oined the party at Santiago.

The Red Cross workers are much provoked ver the manner in which they were treated

over the manner in which they were treated by the Spanish authorities when they under-took to land supplies from the Clinton and Comal. To Miss Barton is given considerable credit by her assistants for the vart she played in the surrender of Santiago. It is said that she found twenty-seven wound-ed Spaniards after the first fight and urged Gen. Shafter to have their wounds dressed and to have them returned to their army in order to combat the impression which prevailed in the Spanish army that all Spaniards falling into the hands of the Americans would be killed.

killed.

This was done, and the men spread throughout the army the report of their kind treatment by the Americans and thus dispelled the fear entertained by their comrades that they would be massacred if they surrendered.

Miss Barton will probably call on the President and Secretary of State and make a report of the work done by her in Cuba.

MUST PAY THE WAR TAX.

Buling That Foreign Insurance Companies Are Not Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- Many agents in this country of foreign fire, marine and other insurnce companies have been issuing policies without affixing the stamps required by the War Revenue law, claiming exemption on the ground that the companie they represented were foreign corporations and therefore not subject to the tax. and therefore not subject to the tax. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds that this contention is without foundation and that policies issued by foreign companies on property in this country are taxable the same as those issued by domestic companies, it not being the intention of Congress to discriminate against the domestic companies by leaving their foreign competitors free from tax. It is estimated that the foreign agencies in New York alone number nearly 100, and the Internal Revenue Bureau is informed that most of these, not having compiled with the law, are liable not only for the stamps due on policies issued since the tax went into effect, but for very heavy penalties. since the tax v heavy penalties.

HOPES MR. HOAR WILL ACCEPT. The President Urging Him to Take the Am

bassadorship to England. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has not given up hope of persuading Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to accept the mission to England. He is urging Mr. Hoar to consent to become Col. Hay's successor, and there appears to be greater hope of success now than there was several weeks ago when Mr. Hoar was was several weeks ago when Mr. Hoar was asked to serve.

The only difficulty in the way of securing Mr. Hoar's consent is said to be the condition of his health. It is generally conceded by officials of the Government that if Mr. Hoar goes to the court of St. James, Secretary Long will be appointed Senator from Massachusetts by Gov. Wolcott, and Charles V. Allen, the Assistant becretary of the Navy, also a Massachusetts man, will go into the Cabinet as Mr. Long's successor.

Dividends from Insolvent Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: A fourth dividend of 5 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Merchants' National Bank of Helena, Mont., making in all 45 per cent, on claims proved, amounting to \$951.053; a final dividend of 116-10 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the National Grantite State Bank of Exeter, N. H., making in all 516-10 per cent, on claims proved, amounting 51 6-10 per cent. on claims proved, amounting

OIL ON A DUSTY HIGHWAY.

An Experiment at Glen Cove Suggested by President Baldwin.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 12 .- An experiment n the use of oil to prevent the stirring up of dust on the highways has been made here. Highland road, near the railroad station, became unbearably dusty. At the suggestion of President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, oil from the Pratt refineries was sprinkled on the road by means of an or-dinary street sprinkler. The dust was laid and has stayed down. The only question as to the practicability of the plan is regarding the frequency with which oil must be applied. Time alone will settle that. On railroad road-beds where the same process is used, the oil is renewed only once or twice a year.

Pullers-In Invade Wall Street.

Soldiers who came to the United States Sub-Treasury on Wall street yesterday to cash pay drafts were approached after they left the building by three men who were on the lookout for them. The persistence of the strangers caused one of the detectives assigned to the Wall street district to inquire what they wanted. The men produced cards showing that they represented clothing merchants who had concluded trade might be worked up among the soldiers.

Leave Spain no Footbold on the Islands.

From the Hebrew Standard. By far the largest part of our people favor the keeping of the Philippines. We have no patience with that class of alarmists who have failed to per ceive that the world of to-day is not the world of fifty years ago, and that the telegraph, the cable and other agencies have brought the furthest ends of the earth into close contiguity.

Conditions have changed. We have become ana-

tion-aye, the foremost upon the earth. When the for-

would be foolhardy to give them up.

The Philippines, developed by the United States, will be a new El Dorado. We ought to hold on to them. Most likely we will. From the Baltimore World.

DENBY SAYS KEEP THE ISLANDS. Former Minister to China Gives McKinley

Advice on the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- Charles Denby, until recently Minister to China, reached Washington to-day and had an hour's talk with

President McKinley on the situation in the East. years and has witnessed the steady encroach-ments of the foreign Governments there, the dismissal and reinstatement of Li Hung Chang,

the China-Japanese war and other matters of interest there. Mr. Denby said he was unqualifiedly in favor of holding the Island of Luzen, and did

not see how the United States could avoid holding the entire Philippine group. Aside from the cuestion of supporting the American interests in the Philippines, the retention of the islands was practically necessary to prevent war. Were Spain allowed to retain the Islands she would have trouble constantly with them, and Germany would very likely, by purchase or forcible possession, obtain part of them. This would mean war with England, who would oppose with all her strength the occupation of these islands by any other country than the United States. They were too near Australia, and Hong Kong for England to permit any country which might be hostile to her to occupy and hold.

The retention of Manila he regarded as absolutely necessary unless the United States wished to back down from the position it assumed when it sent a large army to hold Manila after Admiral Dewey rendered its occupation possible by destroying the Spanish avoid holding the entire Philippine group.

hold Manila after Admiral Dewey rendered its occupation possible by destroying the Spanish fleet. The United States, he said, could hardly hold Manila without holding the island of Luzon, as there would be constant riots, insurrections and other troubles. The holding of the island he regarded as one of the first questions to be settled by the Peace Commission, which might then consider the advisability of holding the entire group.

AFTER THE PENSION BUREAU.

Falk of Investigating the G. A. R. Charges Against Commissioner Evans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.-There is some talk of investigating Commissioner Evans's administration of the Pension Bureau, which was vigorously attacked by the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Cincinnati last week. Commissioner Evans is out of the city on his vacation, but one of the bureau officials, in speaking of the action of the G. A. R., said it would not disturb the Commissioner any, as it was evidently the work of disgruntled pension at-

evidently the work of disgruntled pension attorneys.

Corporal Tanner, whose brief career at the head of the Pension Bureau in 1883-90 is not yet forgotten, was a member of the Committee on Resolutions which reported to the National Encampment the strictures upon the bureau. Referring to the statement that the resolutions were the production of dissatisfied attorneys, Corporal Tanner said: "I was the only pension attorney on the committee that framed those resolutions, and was not aware that I had been debarred. Mr. Evans has got the G. A. R. after him, and if he thinks he can brush this matter aside by calling it the work of a few debarred pension attorneys he is very much mistaken."

FIRE IN THE NEWPORT. Big Apartment House Badly Damaged by

Flames-Loss \$15,009. Three alarms were rung last night for a fire n the six-story apartment house known as the Newport, at Seventh avenue and Fifty-second street. The elevator boy noticed flames and smoke in the laundry room on the east end of the fifth floor. He summoned the janitor and

the fifth floor. He summoned the janitor and the tenants were aroused. A number of people were taken down in the elevator, but two colored laundryswomen, who were on the top floor, ran to the fire escape and clung to it until the firemen took them down on a ladder. In a few minutes the lames had spread to the top floor and the Seventh avenue side of the building was in a blaze. The damage to the building and furniture of the tenants agregated \$15,000, most of it being covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire was caused by the crossing of electric wires in the drying room of the laundry. The building belongs to the Amos R. Eno estate.

A Rapid Growth That Promises to Make This Country the "Louvre of Nations."

From the Nineteenth Century. It does not seem to be commonly realized that America—that is, the United States—is on the way to become the Louvre of the nations. From year to year its public galleries have been enriched with nastorpieces of all the modern schools; and by purchase, bequest, or gift, many valuable and some great pictures by the older Italian, Flemish, and Spanish masters have been added to the already im-

posing store of national art wealth. In New York preeminently, but also in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and in other large cities from New Orleans in the South to Chicago in the North, and from Baltimore in the East to San Francisco in the West, there is now so numerous, and, in the main, so distinguished a congregation of pic-tures, of all schools and periods, that the day is not only at hand, but has arrived, when the native stulent of art no longer needs to go abroad in order to learn the tidal reach and high-water mark in this or that nation's achievement, in this or that school's ac-complishment, in this or that individual painter's work. In time, and probably before long, the great desideratum will be attained—the atmosphere wherein the creative imagination is sustained and nourished. At present the most brilliant American painters must follow the trade flag of art, and that banner flaunts nowhere steadily but in Paris and

London. There are now in America more training schools. more opportunities for instruction, more chances for the individual young painter to arrive at selfknowledge than were enjoyed of old by the eager youth of Flanders, of France, of Spain, even of Italy, But the essential is still wanting, without which all these advantages are merely as stars among the branches. There is no atmosphere of art in America

at large. In the great majority of towns throughout the States there is no atmosphere at all. But every few years the radical influences at work are transmuting these conditions, and though neither Boston, nor Washington, nor even New York are yet art centres in any way comparable to London, or Paris, or Munich, the time is not far distant when the inevitable must happen.

In actual respect of art treasures the great cities of the States are already beyond our own provincial cities and towns, among which only Liverpool and Glasgow stand out preëminent.

New York, naturally, has become the art metropolis of the States. Already the art wealth of this great city is almost incalculable. Boston comes next, then Washington. But notwithstanding the general idea to the contrary, the finest private collections are not in New York. There is no private collection in New York or Boston or Washington to compare for a noment with that of Mr. W. T. Walters at Baltimore Of all the "homes of art" to be seen in America, Mr. Walters's is preëminently "the House Beautiful." Within the last ten years the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has become one of the most interesting of all national art collections.

THE TRUE NOTE.

The Glory of the Country, Not Its Misfortunes, to Be Remembered. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fact goes into history that less than 25,000 American troops forced Spain to capitulate and abandon that island with its 200,000 Spanish troops and to give up the war which her brutality had forced. The reader will say: "We knew all this before; why this recital?" The answer is that these glorious achievements ought to be constantly kept in view to restrain the spirit of passimism now so rife in the

ountry.

Would it not be well if the public mind could now be turned to more interesting themes than e ther the socidents or the faults of army administration, and the world be permitted to see the American people little better reconciled to their own Govern han some of our newspapers have represented them to be during the last fortnight?

The British General's Failure. From the Saturday Review.

Three years and fourishes of journalistic trumpets and rolls of newspaper drums proclaimed the appointment of Lord Wolseley as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Lord Wolseley was going to reform the army, to decrease its cost, in fact to perform all those deeds for the public advantage which the tunes of war cast in our way rich possessions, it new man invariably promises and rarely performs. We ourselves strongly supported him. But what has he done to justify all the encomiums passed on him in advance? How has the army, how has the public benefited by the alteration which was to bring us a sort of military milennium? We seem as far off it as ever. Our army costs more than it did three years ago, if the estimates are to be relied on, and the ex-penses are still on the up line. In fact, our handful of soldiers costs considerably more to maintain that the Bussien Army of nearly double the number. Hereafter it will be necessary when mentioning the "immortal George" to specify exactly whether it is Washington or Dewey that is meent,